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lichens collected in the Tehachei Mountains,
California, June, 1907,

By Dr. H. E. Hasse.

The district explored embraces only a small portion of the Tehachei Range and extends westerly and southerly from the station of Tehachei about fifteen miles, the elevation covered varying from 1,500 to 2,500 meters, the highest being locally known as Mt. Cummings.

DERMATOCARPUM MINIATUM (L.) Mann. Spores oblong-ellipsoid, 20μ long, 9μ thick. On shaded rocks.

DERMATOCARPUM RUFESCENS Ach. On earth among rocks.

CALICIUM PUSILLUM Flk. Thallus white subleperous; apothecia lenticular, entirely black, on short stipes; spores narrowly ellipsoid, bilocular, $9-12\mu$ long, $3-4\mu$ thick, dark gray, very slightly constricted at the middle. On decorticated dead oak wood.

CYPHELIUM TIGILLARE (Pers.) Th. Fr. On decorticated dead pine wood.

Cyphelium Carolinianum (Tuck.) Hasse n. comb. Thallus verruculose, ash or dirty yellowish colored; apothecia innate, black, papillate. Spores bilocular, $16-20\mu$ long, $8-12\mu$ thick, constricted at the middle. On bark of conifers.

LECIDEA ATROBRUNNEA (Ram.) Schaer. On granite.

LECIDEA POLYCARPA Fr. See Tuck. Syn. N. A. Lich. part 2, p. 69. On granite.

LECIDEA ENTEROLEUCA Fr. On granite.

LECIDEA ENTEROLEUCA Fr. var. ACHRISTA Sommerf. On bark of conifers.

LECIDEA AURICULATA Th. Fr. f. DIDUCENS (Nyl.) Th. Fr. (*L. auriculata paupera* Stig.).

LECIDEA FUSCO-ATRA (L.) Th. Fr. This and the preceding species on rocks.

LECIDEA FLEXUOSA Fr. On dead wood.

LECIDEA RUBIFORMIS Wnbg. Thallus of large squamules, reniform, ascendant, closely imbricated, pale greenish-dun colored above, beneath whitish, margin entire or lobulated, forming small cushions on earth in crevices of rocks, apothecia globular, often becoming conglomerate, immarginate, dark brown, situated at bases of the squamules. Spores ellipsoid, 16μ long, 7μ thick.

LECIDEA GRANULOSA (Ehrh.) Schaer. Thallus whitish gray, reaction with K orange-yellow and with C reddish; apothecia small, 0.25 to 0.5 mm. in diam., rusty-black to black, by crowding becoming irregular in outline and the margin finally disappearing; paraphyses coherent, hypothecium pale, spores narrow ellipsoid with blunt ends, $10-14\mu$ long by $4-5\mu$ thick. On dead pine wood.

BACIDIA MILLIARIA Fr. Thallus white, chinky or areolata, sparse; apothecia sessile, flat, black with a thin permanent margin; spores finger-shaped, at times somewhat curved, indistinctly pluriseptate, $20-32\mu$ long, $4-5\mu$ thick; hypothecium pale. On dead oak wood.

GYROPHORA RUGIFERA (Nyl.) Th. Fr. On rocks at the highest elevation above given. In all specimens seen from Southern California, where it occurs in the highest mountains from 2500 meters upwards, the lower surface of the thallus is without fibrils and somewhat lighter in color than the upper.

Gyrophora phaea (Tuck.) Hasse n. comb. Thallus dark below, granulate; hymenium 100μ high; hypothecium dark brown; paraphyses coherent; thecae broadly clavate, 60μ high, 20μ thick; spores $13-16\mu$ long, $8-10\mu$ thick, broadly ellipsoid; hymenial gelatine with I brown, the spores a faint greenish yellow. Frequent on rocks at 1700 meters alt.

GYROPHORA POLYPHYLLA (L.) Koerb. On granite boulders.

GYROPHORA HIRSUTA (Ach.) var. **GRISEA** (Sw.) Th. Fr. With the last on granite boulders.

UMBILICARIA SEMITENSIS Tuck. One-leaved, 3-5 cm. in diam. Above smoky gray, smooth but centrally becoming finely areolated, beneath almost black, coarsely granulated and towards point of insertion rugulose; margin of frond reverted; apothecia crowded toward the circumference of frond, even confluent, black, angular or round, plicate, thecae balloon shaped, $72-112\mu$ long, $16-20\mu$ thick, with a thick sack wall; spores uniform, from $24-26\mu$ long and $16-20\mu$ thick. This last with the two preceding species thickly cover the north side of large granite boulders crowning a butte several acres in extent, situated within a few minutes northward of Tehachepi station.

BIATORELLA RESINAE Fr. Thallus indistinct or obsolete; apothecia small, sessile, black, brownish when moist, convex, immarginate, crowded; thecae balloon shaped, 40μ by 28μ ; spores numerous, globular, about $2-3\mu$ in diam. Reaction with I blue changing to sordid claret. On bark of conifers.

ACAROSPORA CHLOROPHANA (Walbg.) Mass. On rocks; not frequent.

PERTUSARIA WULFENII DC. On bark at the base of trunks of *Quercus Californica*.

LECANORA SAXICOLA (Poll.) On rocks.

LECANORA SAXICOLA (Poll.) Ach. var. **DIFFRACTA** Fr. On rocks.

LECANORA RUBINA (Vill.) Wainio var. **MELANOPHTHALMA** (DC.) Th. Fr. On rocks.

LECANORASORDIDA (Pers.) Th. Fr. var. **BICINCTA** (Ram.) Th. Fr. The convex densely pruinose disk is circumscribed by a thin black excipulum. Spores 18μ long, 6μ thick. On rocks.

LECANORA SUBFUSCA (L.) Ach. On barks and rocks; also its variety **ALLOPHANA** Ach., on dead wood.

LECANORA VARIA Ach. On barks and rocks. Its varieties *symmicta* Ach. and *saeppincola* Fr., on dead wood and dead bark.

LECANORA HAGENI Ach. On bark.

LECANORA GIBBOSA (Ach.) Nyl. On rocks. A similar lichen on bark of pine with ovate spores $20-30\mu$ long, $14-20\mu$ thick, granular, mononucleolate; hymenium 225μ high; paraphyses coherent; thecae 175μ long, 28μ thick, sack shaped.

- LECANORA CALCAREA (L.) Sommerf. On rocks.
CANDELARIA VITELLINA (Ehrh.) Mull. Arg. On barks and rocks.
PARMELIA OLIVACEA (L.) Ach. Frequent on barks and rocks.
PARMELIA EXASPERATA (Ach. Nyl. Likewise common on barks and rocks.
PARMELIA PHYSODES (L.) Ach. var. ANTEROMORPHA Tuck. On various barks.
CETRARIA CALIFORNICA Tuck. On barks of conifers.
ALECTORIA OREGANA Nyl. Frequent on limbs of conifers.
LETHARIA VULPINA (L.) Wainio. On bark of conifers. The apothecia are frequently luxuriant, attaining at times a breadth of 33 cm. The lichen was also seen on rocks and bark of deciduous trees, but in these cases sterile and poorly developed.
BLASTENIA FERRUGINEA (Huds.) Arn. On bark.
CALOPLACA AURANTIACA (Lightf.) Th. Fr. On bark.
CALOPLACA MURORUM (Hoffm.) Th. Fr. On bark.
XANTHORIA POLYCARPA (Ehrh.) Th. Fr. On various barks.
THELOSCHISTES RAMULOSUS Tuck. Same habitat as the last.
BUELLIA PARASEMA (Ach.) Th. Fr. On bark of *Fremontia Californica*.
BUELLIA ALBOATRA (Hoffm.) Tr. Fr. On bark of conifers.
BUELLIA PULCHELLA (Schaer.) Tuck. Spores 18-20 μ long, 9-10 μ thick, hymenium 80 μ high; hypothecium brown; paraphyses coherent; thecae dilated sack shaped, 72 μ long, 18 μ thick. Hymenial gelatine with iodine blue, then sordid yellow.
RINODINA SOPHODES (Ach.) Th. Fr.
RINODINA EXIGUA (Ach.) Th. Fr.
RINODINA CONFRAGOSA (Ach.) Koerb. These last three on various barks.
RINODINA SUCCEDENS Nyl. On bark of *Pseudotsuga macrocarpa*.
PHYSICIA CILIARIS (L.) Mass. Rocks, rarely in fruit.
PHYSICIA PULVERULENTA (Hoffm.) Nyl. f. MUSCIGENA Nyl. On rocks.
PHYSICIA PULVERULENTA (Hoffm.) Nyl. Subsp. PITYREA Nyl. On rocks.
PHYSICIA PULVERULENTA (Hoffm.) Nyl. Subsp. ISIDIIGERA A. Zahlbr. (Herre, Lich. of the Santa Cruz Peninsula, Cal.) Shaded rocks.
PHYSICIA PULVERULENTA (Hoffm.) Nyl. var. SUVENUSTA Nyl. Also the forms DEMINUTA Cromb. and PANNIFORMIS Cromb. (Crombie, Brit. Lich.) On rocks.
In the January BRYOLOGIST, XI. 1908, page 6, at bottom, for *Catocarpon myriocarpum* (Mudd) f. *ecrustacea* (Leight) etc., read *Buellia myriocarpa* (DC.) Mudd f. *ecrustacea* Leighton, and for *Catocarpon myriocarpum* (Mudd) v. *punctiformis* (Mudd) Fr. read *Buellia myriocarpa* (DC.) Mudd v. *punctiformis* (Hoffm.) Mudd.

Sawtelle, California.